



**Webster's
Ninth New
Collegiate
Dictionary**

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

Based on Webster's third new international
dictionary.

Includes index.

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-
Webster Inc.
PE1628.WS638 1983 423 83-19499
ISBN 0-87779-508-8
ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)
ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

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Abbrev

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Made in the United States of America

678RMcN84

ED_002771_00058914-00002

judgment of the character or ability of someone with another (as *mistook* him for his son when you thought I laughed) — *mis-tak-en* *adv* — *mis-tak-en* *n*
1 : a misunderstanding of the meaning of 2 : a wrong action or statement process; inadequate knowledge, or inattention *syn* / *mis-tak-en* or *in rapid speech* (*mis-tak-en*) — used sometimes in writing instead of without a name as a generalized term 3 : a stranger (they, ~, do you want entitled to a title of rank or an honorific he was only a ~, he was a greater scholar) *4 : HUSBAND*

5 : thought *\-thu:t* *vb* -thinking *vb* -stakenly or unfavorably ~ *vt* *archaic* -of *i* a job. *E* *mistle* *mistletoe*, *fr.* *ME* *mise*

6 : chiefly Brit *'miz:* *n* [ME *muntlo* bas mistletoe, *basi* + *tan* twig; akin to OHG *zant* twig] (bef. 12c) : a European *(Viscum album* of the family Loranthaceae) having thick leaves, small yellowish flowers, and broadly 4: any of various plants of the American genus *Phoradendron* resembling

7 : strīlīn *n* [F, fr. Prov. fr. *mistrail* master, *MAGISTRAL*] (1594) : a strong, cold drizzle

*8 : [ME] *mistrēn*, prob. fr. MF *mestrain* after to treat — more at TREAT] (15c)*

*9 : [ME] *mistresse*, fr. MF, fr. fem. *mastresse* (15c) 1 : a woman who has power over sb: the female head of a household or supervises servants 2 : a woman nothing 3 : a woman who is in charge of sth 4 : a woman of the Scottish nobility 5 : that of a master 2 : a *chiefly Brit* a woman who has achieved mastery in having supremacy over others 4: that rules or directs 5 : a woman who dominates b *archaic*: SWEETHEART 6 : a prefix to the name of a married woman 7 : *chiefly Southern & Midland* *no* s (1952) : a woman who presides at a hostess of a stage, radio, or television show 8 : (a) a trial that has no legal or serious prejudicial misconduct in the course of (14c) : a lack of confidence : distrust *mis-trust-ful* *adj* — *mis-trust-fu-lit* *n**

to have no trust or confidence in : suspect to doubt the truth, validity, or effectiveness 3 : SUBMISE (your mind ~ed) — *re-think* (Frost) ~ w: to be suspicious

mis-tri-est [ME, fr. OE *mīstrī*, fr. *mistrī* by mis-*est* consisting of or marked by recollection of the event) b : VAGUE, vague, ~ issues — Reuben Abel — *mis-tri-est* *n* (1628) : a trial that has no legal or serious prejudicial misconduct in the course of

10 : *adj* (14c) 1 : having even covered with ~ (recollections)

mis-un-dar-stan *vt* -stood ~ study, understand 2 : to interpret incorrectly (15c) 1 : a failure to understand : MISUNDERSTANDING

11: *(Oimis'-yū:* ~, ~) *n* [MF *missege* (test 1234) 1 : bad treatment; ABUSE (as words)

mis-tyū'ye *n* (1626) : UNDERRATE

mis-char-nel *n* (1563) : MISADVENTURE

mis-wrote *\-rō:t* *vt* -writ-ter *\-rō:t* *n* o write incorrectly

c. OE *mīte*; akin to MD *mīte* mite, small insect, OE *gēdē* silly — more at MAD]

12 : to pull to very minute arachnids (order Arachnida) and stored foods and include insects

d. MD: MF, small Flemish copper coin made of sum of money 2: a very little thing; creature — a ~: SOMEWHAT, RATHER (undiced — John Fischer)

e. *s* *n* [ME *mīte*, fr. band, turban, fr. Gk. *id*] (14c) 1 : a turban by bishops and NT illustration 2 : the beveled end or e a joint is made by an angle and fitting miter 2s: 1: pl. METER *\-mītər* *n* 2: milled; 3: rebated or mitered; mitered *n* 1: to confer a miter either in a miter joint 2: to bevel the end or — *mit'er-er* *\-mītər-ər* *n*



13: MF, small Flemish copper coin made of sum of money 2: a very little thing; creature — a ~: SOMEWHAT, RATHER (undiced — John Fischer)

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mit'er-box *n* (ca. 1846) : a device for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in making a miter joint in wood

mit'er-gear *n* (ca. 1908) : one of a pair of interchangeable bevel gears with axes at right angles

mit'er-square *n* (ca. 1678) : a bevel with an immovable arm at an angle suitable for striking miter lines; also : a square with an arm adjustable to any angle

mit'er-if *\-mītər'-īf* *adj* [LGK *mithraikos* of Mithras, ancient Persian god of light, fr. Gk *Mithras*, fr. OPer *Mithra*] (1678) : of or relating to an oriental mystery cult for men flourishing in the late Roman empire

Mithra-ism *\-mītər-īzəm*, *\-rīzəm* *n* — *Mithra-ist* *\-mītər-īst* *n*

mit'erate *\-mītər-āt* *v* [ML *mithridatum*, fr. LL *mithridatum*, fr. Gr. *mithridatos* *Mithridates VI*] (1528) : an antidote against poison; esp. one believed to be effective against poison

mit'er-side *\-mītər-sīd* *n* [name] (ca. 1946) : an agent used to kill mites

mit'er-side *\-mītər-sīd* *adj*

mit'er-gar *\-mītər-gār* *n* — *gar*-ed, -gating [ME *mitigaten*, fr. L *mitigare*, of *mitigare* to soften, fr. mitis soft + *gar* (akin to L *egere* to drive) to OIr *mitch* soft — more at AGENT] (15c) 1: to cause to become less harsh or hostile : MOLLIFY (aggressiveness may be *mitigated*) 2: channeled —Ashley Montagu 2: a: to make less severe or painful *syn* see RELIEVE — *miti-ga-tion* *\-mītəgāshən* *n* — *miti-ga-tive* *\-mītəgātiv* *adj* — *miti-ga-tor* *\-mītəgātōr* *n* — *miti-gatory* *\-mītəgātōrētē* *adj*

mitigate *\-mītəgāt* *v* sometimes used as an intransitive (followed by *by*) where *militate* might be expected. Although this usage is at least 40 years old and has been found in the works of William Faulkner, it is generally considered a mistake.

mit'er-thread *\-mītər-thred* *n*, *pl* *draia* *\-drē-ə* [NL, fr. Gr. *mitra* thread + *chandron*, dim. of *chandros* grain — more at GRIND] (15c) any of various round or long cellular organelles that are found outside the nucleus, produce energy for the cell through cellular respiration, and are rich in fats, proteins, and enzymes — see CELL illustration

mit'er-chon-dril *\-mītəchōn-drīl* *adj*

mit'er-cell *\-mītəs'* *n* [Latin *mitis* + *-cella*] (1951) : a substance that induces mitosis — *mito-genic* *\-mītō-jēn'ik* *adj* — *mito-genic-ity* *\-mītō-jēn'itē* *n*

mit'er-cell-in-division *\-mītəs'* *n* [ISV *mito-* (prob. fr. NL *mitosis*) + *-cell division*] (1956) : a complex of antibiotic substances which is produced by Japanese streptomyces (*Streptomyces sphaerosporus*) and one form of which acts directly on DNA and shows promise as an anticancer agent

mit'er-cell *\-mītəs'* *n*, *pl* *-toxes* *\-tōksēz* [NL, fr. Gk *mitos* thread] (1951) 1: a process that takes place in the nucleus of a dividing cell, involves typically a series of steps consisting of prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase, and results in the formation of two new nuclei each having the same number of chromosomes as the parent nucleus

mit'er-cell *\-mītəs'* *n* 2: cell division in which mitosis occurs — *mitotic* *\-mītō-tik* *adj* — *mi-to-ti-cally* *\-mītō-tik-əlē* *adv*

mit'er-geshot *\-mītər'-gēshōt* *n* [F, fr. *mitraille* to fire grapeshot, fr. *mitre* grapeshot, fr. MF old iron, small coin — more at MITER] (1870) a breech-loading machine gun with a number of barrels 2: machine gun

mit'er-hat *\-mītər-hāt* *n* (1610) 1: resembling a miter: 2: of, relating to, or containing a mital valve or orifice

mit'er-hat-e *\-mītər-hāt* *v* [CUSCUS VALVE]

mit'er-hat-al *\-mītər-hāt* *vt* *mit'er-wart* *\-mītər-wārt*, *\-wōrt* *n* (ca. 1817) : any of a group (*Mitella*) of rhizomatous perennial herbs of the saxifrage family that bears a capsule resembling a bishop's miter

mit'er-hand *\-mītər-hānd* *n* [short for *mittens*] (1765) 1: a: a woman's glove that leaves the fingers uncovered b: MITTEN 2: a baseball catcher's or fastpitcher's glove made in the style of a mittens 2: *slang*: HAND

mit'er-hand *\-mītər-hānd* *n* [ME *mittain*, fr. MF *mittaine*, fr. OF, fr. *mitte* mitten] (14c) 1: a covering for the hand and wrist having a separate section for the thumb only 2: MITT 1a

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mit'er-hand *\-mītər-hānd* *n* [ME *mittain*, fr. MF *mittaine*, fr. OF, fr. *mitte* mitten] (14c) 1: a commandment of the Jewish law 2: a merit

mit'er-head *\-mītər-hād* *n* [ME mixate, back-formation fr. mixate mixed, fr. MF, fr. Latin *mixare* to mix; akin to Gk *migrayni* to mix] (15c) 1: to combine or blend into one mass 2: to combine with another 3: to bring into close association (~ business with pleasure) 4: to form by mixing components (~ a donut at the bar) b: to phonate (a phonograph record) by electronically combining or adjusting sounds from more than one source 3: CONFUSE — often used with *up* (he *up* things up in his eagerness to speak out — Irving Howe) ~ w: to become mixed b: to be capable of mixing 2: to enter into relations; ASOCIATE 3: CROSSEBREED 4: to become involved; PARTICIPATE (decided not to ~ in politics) — *mixable* *\-mīkəbəl* *adj*

mit'er-ing *\-mītər-ēng* *adj* [ME mixate, back-formation fr. mixate mixed, fr. MF, fr. Latin *mixare* to mix; akin to Gk *migrayni* to mix] (15c) 1: to combine or blend into one mass 2: to combine with another 3: to bring into close association (~ business with pleasure) 4: to form by mixing components (~ a donut at the bar) b: to phonate (a phonograph record) by electronically combining or adjusting sounds from more than one source 3: CONFUSE — often used with *up* (he *up* things up in his eagerness to speak out — Irving Howe) ~ w: to become mixed b: to be capable of mixing 2: to enter into relations; ASOCIATE 3: CROSSEBREED 4: to become involved; PARTICIPATE (decided not to ~ in politics) — *mixable* *\-mīkəbəl* *adj*

mit'er-mate *\-mītər-māt* *adj* [Gk *mitēmatikos*, fr. *mitēma* mindful, fr. *mitēmatikos* to remember — more at MEMORIAL] (1533) 1: assisting or intended to assist memory; also: of or relating to mnemonics 2: of or relating to memory — *mnemonic* *\-mīnōm'ik* *adj*

mit'er-mast *\-mītər-māst* *n* (15c) 1: the mast aft or next aft of the mainmast in a ship

mit'er-mate *\-mītər-māt* *v* [mixed]; *mit'er-mate* *\-mītər-māt* *n* [ME *mitzēn*] (15c) 1: to rain in very fine drops 2: DRIZZLE (standing up hatless in the *mitzelling* rain — Helen Busby) — *mitze* *n* — *mitzē* *\-mītē* *n*

mitze *\-mītē* *n* [mitzē] (15c) 1: to depart suddenly

mit'monic *\-mītəm'nik* *adj* [Gk *mitēmonikos*, fr. *mitēmon* mindful, fr. *mitēmēskhētai* to remember — more at MEMORIAL] (1533) 1: assisting or intended to assist memory; also: of or relating to mnemonics 2: of or relating to memory — *mnemonic* *\-mīnōm'ik* *adj*

mit'monic *\-mītəm'nik* *n* [mitzē] (1538) : a mnemonic device or code

mit'monic *\-mītəm'nik* *n* [bit sing in const] (1721) : a technique of improving the memory

mit'monye *\-mītəm'ēnē* *n* [mītēs'-nē, *mītēs*, *n*] [*L*, fr. Gk *Mēmōnysē*] : the Greek goddess of memory and mother of the Muses by Zeus

mit'mo *\-mītō* *n* [suffix *stomachino*] — after numerals or their names to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper (sixteen) (16mo)

mit'mon *\-mītōn* *n* [Macron] (1842) : any of various usu. very large extinct flightless ratite birds of New Zealand (family Dinornithidae) including one (*Dinornis giganteus*) about 12 feet in height

mit'mo-bit *\-mītō-bīt* *n* [ME, fr. LL *Mobidus*, fr. Gk *Mōbēdes*, fr. *Mōbēs* Moab, ancient kingdom in Syria] (14c) : a member of an ancient Semitic people related to the Hebrews — *Mobite* or *Mōbētish* *\-bītish* *n*

mit'mon *\-mītōn* *n* [ME *mitne*, fr. (assumed) OE *mdna*] (15c) 1: LAMENTATION; COMPLAINT 2: a low prolonged sound of pain or of grief

mit'mon *\-mītōn* *v* (14c) 1: to bewail audibly; LAMENT 2: to emit a sound resembling a moan (the wind ~ed in the trees)

mit'mot *\-mītōt* *n* [ME *mitte*, prob. fr. MF *mette* hill, mound] (14c) 1: a deep and wide trench around the rampart of a fortified place (as a castle) that is usually filled with water 2: a channel resembling a moat (as about a seamount) or for confinement of animals in a zoo) — *moat-like* *\-jik* *adj*

mit'mot *\-mītōt* *n* (15c) : to surround with or as if with a moat

mit'mot *\-mītōt* *n* [*L* *mobili* *vulgus* facilitating crowd] (1688) 1: a large or disorderly crowd; esp.: one bent on riotous or destructive action 2: the lower classes of a community — *masses*, *rabble* 3: chiefly Austral: a flock, drove, or herd of animals 4: a criminal set; GANG *syn* see CROWD — *mob-bish* *\-mībōsh* *adj*

~ emotions) 4: deriving from two or more races or breeds (a person of ~ blood)

mixed alphabet *\-mīkəd* *n* (1931) : an alphabet (as in a cryptographic system) that has been rearranged or disordered systematically or randomly

mixed bag *\-mīkəd* *n* (1926) : a miscellaneous collection; ASSEMBLAGE

mixed bud *\-mīkəd* *n* (ca. 1900) : a bud that produces a branch and leaves as well as flowers

mixed drink *\-mīkəd* *n* (1943) : an alcoholic beverage prepared from two or more ingredients

mixed farming *\-mīkəd* *n* (1872) : the growing of food or cash crops, feed crops, and livestock on the same farm

mixed grill *\-mīkəd* *n* (1913) : meats (as lamb chop, kidney, and bacon) and vegetables broiled together and served on one plate

mixed marriage *\-mīkəd* *n* (1829) : a marriage between persons of different races or religions

mixed-media *\-mīkəd'mēdē* *adj* (1962) : MULTIMEDIA

mixed nerve *\-mīkəd* *n* (1878) : a nerve containing both sensory and motor fibers

mixed number *\-mīkəd* *n* (1542) : a number (as 5½) composed of an integer and a fraction

mixed-up *\-mīkəd* *adj* (1862) : marked by bewilderment, perplexity, or disorder; CONFUSED (an abandoner of husband and child, and a totally ~ kid — Helius Alpert)

mix'er *\-mīkər* *n* (ca. 1611) 1: one that mixes; as a (1) 1: one whose work is mixing the ingredients of a product (2) one who balances and controls the dialogue, music, and sound effects to be recorded for or with a motion picture or television 2: a container, device, or machine for mixing 3: a game, stunt, or dance used at a get-together to give members of the group an opportunity to meet one another in a friendly and informal atmosphere 2: one that mixes with others; as a: a person considered as to his casual sociability (was shy and a poor ~) b: a nonalcoholic beverage (as ginger ale) used in a mixed drink

mix-o-logy *\-mīkō-lōjē* *n* (1948) : the art or skill of preparing mixed drinks — *mix-o-logist* *\-lōjēst* *n*

Mix-tec *\-mīkētēk* *n* (ca. 1850) 1: the language of the Mixtec people 2: a member of an Indian people of Mexico

mix-ture *\-mīkō-tūr* *n* [MP, fr. *Mixtura*, fr. mixtus] (15c) 1: the act, process, or an instance of mixing b (1) the state of being mixed (2) the relative proportions of constituents; specif.: the proportion of fuel to air produced in a carburetor 2: a product of mixing; COMBINATION as a: a portion of matter consisting of two or more components in varying proportions that retain their own properties b: a fabric woven of variously colored threads c: a combination of several different kinds

mix-up *\-mīkō-pū* *n* (1841) 1: a state or instance of confusion 2: MIXTURE 3: CONFLICT, FIGHT

Mizar *\-mīzār* *n* [Ar. *Mīzār*, lit. veil, cloak] : a star of the second magnitude in the handle of the Big Dipper

mix-zene *\-mīkō-zēnē* *n* [ME *mezene*, prob. fr. MF *mezzane*, of the middle — more at MEDIAN] (15c) 1: a fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast 2: MIZZENMAST

mizzen-mast *\-mīzēn-māst* *n* (15c) 1: the mast aft or next aft of the mainmast in a ship

mizze *\-mīzē* *n* (15c) 1: *mizze* *\-mīzē* *v* (from *mizze*) 2: mizze: mizze *\-mīzē* *n* (15c) 1: to mix; as a: mixing b: mixing *\-mīzē* *n* (ME *mizzen*; skin) 2: skin of a whale — Helen Busby) — *mizze* *\-mīzē* *n* (15c) 1: to depart suddenly

mnemonic *\-mīmō-nīk* *adj* [Gk *mnēmōnikos*, fr. *mnēmōn* mindful, fr. *mnēmēskhētai* to remember — more at MEMORIAL] (1533) 1: assisting or intended to assist memory; also: of or relating to mnemonics 2: of or relating to memory — *mnemonic* *\-mīmōnīk* *adj*

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Mne-mos-yne *\-mīmōs'-nē, -nēz* *n* [*L*, fr. Gk *Mēmōnysē*] : the Greek goddess of memory and mother of the Muses by Zeus

moan *\-mōān* *n* (14c) 1: a low prolonged sound of pain or of grief

moan *\-mōān* *v* (14c) 1: to bewail audibly; LAMENT 2: to emit a sound resembling a moan (the wind ~ed in the trees)

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moat *\-mōt* *n* (15c) : to surround with or as if with a moat

mob *\-mōb* *n* [*L* *mobili* *vulgus* facilitating

an observer and (2) that the mathematics are invariant in all inertial systems of the equivalence of mass and energy, and time with increased velocity, relatively, b; an extension of the theoretical acceleration phenomena — called RELATIVITY (b); RELATIVISM (b); RELENTLESSLY (1937); to treat or describe

in to make less compact, fr. L *relaxare*, *axis* loose — more at SLACK] v (1526) : SLACKEN (~*suz* his muscles) 2 : to SOOTHE (~ immigration laws) 3 : to relieve from nervous tension — *n.* 1 : RENT 2 : to become less intense or less ~ in its opposition 3 : of a muscle active and lengthen 4 : to cast off or anxiety (couldn't ~ in crowds) 5 : the seashore 6 : to relieve constipation following the abrupt removal of temperature or stress — *relax-*er n (1771) : of, relating to, or producing relaxation (as a drug) that relaxes; specific

•, *ri-jak-esp* Brit. *rel-ak-sə-n* n (1526) : being relaxed 2 : a relaxing or reversible DIVERSION 3 : the lengthening that occurs in muscles 4 : freed from or lacking in precision at rest or at ease 5 : easy of manner; at-ease 6 : *laks-tē* adv — *relaxed*

0 : a sex hormone of the corpus luteum; relaxation of the pelvic ligaments 1 : a supply (as of horses) arranged by a number of persons who relieve one another around the clock) 2 : a race horse member successively covers a specified division of a relay 3 : an electronic or automatic control that is activated by a signal and that operates in the same or a different circuit 4 : going along (as a message or call) by mail

relied, *relying* [ME *relyen*, fr. MF *relier*] v, *re-* + *lie* to leave — more at *RELY* 2 : to provide with news was ~ed to distant points

adv, *lay-ing* [re- + *lay*] (1757) : relied

releasing [ME *releisen*, fr. MF *releire*] 1 : to set free from restraint, confinement, ~ penitent emotions (~ the brakes from her job) 2 : to relieve from pains, or oppresses (was released from favor of another) RELINQUISH (~ a commission for publication, performance, etc.) PRESENT (the commission released)

syn see FREE — *re-leas-able* *rls-ə-bəl*

or deliverance from sorrow, suffering, from obligation or responsibility, ~ claims (2) : an act by which a legal owner of a right in lands or tenements of possession 3 : a : the act or an instrument of restoration b : the act or manner of phrase c : the act or manner of ending one or more vocal organs in quiting

4 : an instrument effecting a legal release working fluid (as steam) to escape from striking stroke b : the point in a cycle's state of being freed 7 : a device similar to as required 8 : a : the act of relief; also : PERFORMANCE PUBLICATION among a best-seller on its ~s 9 : the man prepared for the press

to lease again

: off from regularly scheduled activities to some other specified activity (as reading)

action-picture film released for public view

c : one that releases; specif: a stimulus complex reflex behavior

ed, ~gating [L *relegatus* pp. of *relegare*, to restrain — more at *RELEGATE*] (1598)

2 : ASSION as a : to assign to a place; put out of sight or mind b : to segregate on the basis of classification of one or something for appropriate use — *relegation* *rl-ē-gā-shən*, *n.* 1 : to become less sensitive of humanity 2 : LET UP, SLACKEN

see YIELD

: showing or promising no abatement, ENTINE — *re-lent-less-ly* *rl-ənt-ləs-ly* : relentless

(1733) 1 : a : relation to the nature, social applicability, PERTINENCE, etc., the ability (as of an information, news) that satisfies the needs of the user

relevancy *rl-vən-sē* n, pl. -cies (1561) : RELEVANCE: also c : something relevant *rl-və-vənt* adj [ML *relevant*, *relevans*, fr. L, pp. of *relevare* to raise up — more at *RELIEVE*] (1560) 1 : a : having significant and demonstrable bearing on the matter at hand b : affording evidence leading to prove or disprove the matter at issue or under discussion (~ testimony) c : having social relevance 2 : PROPORTIONAL RELATIVE *rl-əv-ən-tēlē* adv

RELEVANT GERMANE MATERIAL PERTINENT, APPROPRIATE APPOSITIVE APPOSITES mean relating to or bearing upon the matter in hand. RELEVANT implies a traceable, significant, logical connection; GERMANE may additionally imply a fitness for or appropriateness to the situation or occasion; MATERIAL implies so close a relationship that it cannot be dispensed with without serious alteration of the case; PERTINENT stresses a clear and decisive relevance; APPROPRIATE suggests a felicitous relevance; APPLICABLE suggests the fitness of bringing a general rule or principle to bear upon a particular case; APPOSITIVE suggests both relevant and opportune.

RELIABILITY *rl-ī-bl-i-tē* n (1816) 1 : the quality or state of being reliable 2 : the extent to which an experiment, test, or measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials

reliable *rl-ī-bl-ə-bəl* adj (1869) 1 : suitable or fit to be relied on

RELIABLY 2 : giving the same result on successive trials — *reliability*

reliance *rl-ē-ns* n (1607) 1 : the act of relying; the state of being reliant 2 : something or someone relied on

reliant *rl-ē-nt* adj (1859) : having reliance on something or someone dependent

RELIANTLY *rl-ē-nt-ēlē* adv

relied *rl-ēd* v [ME *relied*, fr. ML *reliqua*, *relinquere* to leave behind — more at *RELINQUISH*] (13c) 1 : a : an object esteemed and regarded as that of a saint or martyr b : SOUVENIR, MEMENTO 2 pl : REMAINS, CORPSE 3 : a survivor or remnant left after decay, disintegration, or disappearance 4 : a trace of some past or abandoned practice, custom, or belief

relic *rl-ēlik* n [ME *relic*, fr. OF *relicie*, fr. ML *reliquiae*, *relinquere*, remains of a martyr, fr. L *relinquere* to leave behind — more at *RELINQUISH*] (13c) 1 : a : an object esteemed and regarded as that of a saint or martyr b : SOUVENIR, MEMENTO 2 pl : REMAINS, CORPSE 3 : a survivor or remnant left after decay, disintegration, or disappearance 4 : a trace of some past or abandoned practice, custom, or belief

relic *rl-ēlik* n [ME *relic*, fr. OF *relicie*, fr. ML *reliquiae*, *relinquere*, remains of a saint or shrine in which sacred relics are kept]

relique *rl-ēlik* archaic var of *RELIC*

relique *rl-ēlik-wē-l* n [more at *RELIC*] (1654) : remains of the dead: RELICS

relish *rl-ēsh* n [alter. of ME *releis* taste, fr. OF, something left behind, release, fr. *relaxier* to release] (ca. 1530) 1 : characteristic flavor, esp: pleasing or zestful flavor 2 : a quantity just sufficient to flavor or characterize: TRACE 3 : enjoyment of or delight in something that satisfies one's tastes, inclinations, or desires (eat with great ~) 4 : a strong liking: INCLINATION (has little ~ for sports) 4 * : something adding a zestful flavor; esp: a condiment (as of pickles or green tomatoes) eaten with other food to add flavor b: APPETIZER, HORS D'OEUVRE

relish v (1586) 1 : to add relish to 2 : to be pleased or gratified by; ENJOY 3 : to eat or drink with pleasure 4 : to appreciate with taste and discernment ~ w: to have a characteristic or pleasing taste — *relishable* *rl-ēsh-ə-bəl* adj

re-live *rl-ēv* v (1548) : to live again ~ w: to live over again; esp: to experience again in the imagination

re-locate *rl-ē-lō-kāt*, *rl-ē-lō-kāt* v (1814) : to locate again; establish or lay out in a new place ~ w: to move to a new location — *re-located* *rl-ē-lō-kā-shən* n

re-located *rl-ē-lō-kāt*, *rl-ē-lō-kāt* v (1954) : one who moves to a new location; one that is relocated

re-licent *rl-ē-lēnt* adj [L *refulcent*, *refluere* pp. of *refluere* to shine back, fr. *re-* + *fluir* to shine — more at LIGHT] (1507) : reflecting light: SHINING

re-luct *rl-ē-lukt* v [L *reluctare*] (1547) : to show reluctance

re-luctance *rl-ē-lukt-əns* n (1710) 1 : the quality or state of being reluctant 2 : the opposition offered in a magnetic circuit to magnetic flux; open: the ratio of the magnetic potential difference to the corresponding flux

re-luctancy *rl-ē-lēk-tē* n (1634) : RELUCTANCE

re-luctant *rl-ē-lēkt-ənt* adj [L *reluctans*, pp. of *reluctari* to struggle against, fr. *re-* + *luctari* to struggle — more at BLOC] (1706) : holding back: AVERSE, UNWILLING (~ to get involved) *syn* see DISINCLINED — *re-luctantly* adv

re-luctuate *rl-ē-lēkt-ēt*, *rl-ē-lēkt-ēt* v (1843) : SELECT — *re-luctation* *rl-ē-lēk-tā-shən*, *rl-ē-lēk-tā-shən* n

re-luctivity *rl-ē-lēk-tiv-ē-tē*, *rl-ē-lēk-tiv-ē-tē* n [a: *reluctance* + b: *activity* (as in conductivity)] (ca. 1886) : the reciprocal of magnetic permeability

re-lume *rl-ē-lūm* v (re-lumed; re-luming) [irreg. fr. LL *reluminare*] (1604) : to light or light up again; REKINDLE

re-ly *rl-ē* v (re-lyed; re-lying) [ME *reliar* to rely, fr. MF *relier* to connect, rally, fr. L *reliigare* to tie back, fr. *re-* + *ligare* to tie — more at LIGATURE] (1571) 1 : to have confidence based on experience (some one you can ~ on) 2 : to be dependent (~ the system on which we ~ for water) — *re-li-er* *rl-ēr* n

rem n [freentgen equivalent man] (1947) : the dosage of an ionizing radiation that will cause the same biological effect as one roentgen of X-ray or gamma-ray dosage

REM *rl-mē* n (1962) : RAPID EYE MOVEMENT

re-main *rl-mān* v [ME *remainen*, fr. MF *remandre*, fr. L *remanere*, fr. *re-* + *mancare* to remain — more at MANSION] (1) 1 : a : to be a part not destroyed, taken, or used up (only a few ruins ~) b : to be something yet to be shown, done, or treated (it ~s to be seen) 2 : to stay in the same place or with the same person or group; esp: to stay behind 3 : to continue unchanged (the fact ~s that nothing can be done)

remain a (15c) 1 obs: STAY 2 : a remaining part or trace — usu. used in pl. 3 pl: a dead body

re-mainder *rl-mān-dər*, *n.* [ME, fr. AF, fr. MF *remaindre*] (15c) 1 : an interest or estate in property that follows and is dependent on the termination of a prior intervening possessory estate created at the same time by the same instrument 2 a : a remaining group, part, or trace

re-mainder *rl-mān-dər* n [ME *remainde*, fr. AF *remaindre*, to remain, fr. L *remanere*, to remain — more at REMAIN] (15c) 1 : the balance of a sum of money, property, etc., after deduction of a portion or part

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